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VOL. 20, NO. 8

AUGUST, 1959



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MACDONALD COLLEGE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

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Vol. 20, No. 8

August, 1959

REVISED ADVERTISING RATES
FOR THE MACDONALD FARM
JOURNAL

Effective May 1, 1959

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IN THE HEART OF QUEBEC VACATIONLAND

Editorial

Time To Consider The Diploma Course

For many a Canadian farm boy, the end of harvest will bring thoughts of the coming college year. There may be a few farmers of the old school who will insist that the learning which one gets out of books has never yet helped to spread the manure behind the barn or made the grass grow greener, but that kind of thinking is all but extinct now. Modern agriculture is no longer a matter of day labour. It is a science, and a very exacting science at that, and only those who are willing to keep up with the changes will stay in the game.

A diploma course in agriculture such as that offered by Macdonald College is an ideal way for a young man to acquire a proper appreciation of the newer ideas in farming, and his father will have the satisfaction of knowing that such a course offers a working knowledge of modern farming and not just an elaborate accumulation of interesting theory.

The diploma course is designed specifically for the boy from the farm who will return to the farm, and those who have already taken it have given an excellent account of themselves. Said Prof. L. H. Hamilton last year of the "dip" boys which he had met in his travels through the province:

"The first impression I got was that these boys have got right into things. They are not only the officers of many associations and groups who are doing things but they are able to deliver the goods by their example and achievements. One young man took time to talk about his experience. After he left College he had to decide what he should do. He was not needed at home but he liked farming, had

unbounded faith in good livestock and a fairly accurate appraisal of his ability. He left home and for a period gained experience working for someone else. This period did not last too long and he undertook to farm on his own. A keen Ayrshire enthusiast, he established a dairy herd which he freely admits, produced many problems. During one summer he sold his milk for an average of less than two dollars per cwt. However, through careful selection based on actual records and good management, he managed to meet his payments. Today he has a milk contract and one of the good herds in his area. He has a home, is raising and educating a family and is in much demand as a judge at many of our fairs and exhibitions. He wound up his brief talk with the statement: "I am so glad I am able to do what I always wanted to do; to be my own boss, live in the country and be one of the livestock fraternity."

"Another more recent graduate insisted that I inspect his Holstein herd. When asked about the long line of red ribbons, he stated that he was lucky this year. Things worked just right but the prizes, while important, were secondary. He wanted me to see the "Excellent" cow which had been raised on his farm and the grand line of heifers which were coming along. Each one had a history and it was interesting to note the way certain families had evolved and improved while others were being eliminated. The important point however was the keenness and enthusiasm of this young breeder. He has developed an interest in livestock breeding and management which is bound to make him important in his field and an asset to the com-

munity in which he lives.

"These are only two of a dozen or more which might be mentioned and one often wonders what it is that creates such interest, enthusiasm and accomplishment. Perhaps the Diploma Course did something. These boys seem to think so and I am sure they will send their sons and daughters to school and College if it is at all possible. What did they learn? This is a difficult question. They have developed an understanding of farming and farm problems and have demonstrated considerable ability in meeting these problems but perhaps their greatest asset is their ability to understand and get along with people. Perhaps you do not have to go to College to learn how to get along with your neighbors but the boy or girl who has had that experience appears to be better able to do so. In addition, he has learned to appraise his problems more accurately and knows where to look for the right answers."

A CORRESPONDENT asks us why we call this paper "we" in our editorials. It is a form of speech reserved for crowned heads, papers, and people with tapeworm.

* . * *

A LANDSHUT, Germany, monk bothered by youngsters stealing from the monastery orchard had a loudspeaker installed. When anyone shook or climbed a tree the speaker loudly proclaimed:

"Thou shalt not steal... God is the eye that sees everything in the deepest darkness."

But this is an infidel age; somebody stole the loudspeaker.

Any article in this magazine may be reprinted if the source and the author are credited. The Macdonald Farm Journal is owned and edited by Macdonald College, and all correspondence concerning material appearing in it should be addressed either to the College or to the Editor. Subscription rate: \$1.00 per 3 years.

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Vice Principal of Macdonald College, Dr. George H. Dion, welcomes growers. Association vice president Nolasque April listens.



Floyd Stevenson, Franklin Centre, Bill Tawse, and D. Dalrymple, assistant commissioner of apple marketing in New York State try to look at the bright side of the marketing problem.

HARD PRESSED ORCHARDISTS LOOKING FOR A SALESMAN

In ten years Quebec's apple men have doubled their production. They have also multiplied their headaches.

By Ray Abbey

After ten years, orchardists returned to Macdonald College for the annual summer meeting of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit Growing Society. Naturally things had changed in the meantime.

In the first place there was a new vice principal, Dr. George H. Dion, to greet them and offer the facilities of the College in solving their problems. But the big change was in the financial state of the growers themselves.

Most of them were broke, or claimed they were in debt from the last apple crop.

Some of them looked back over those ten years in the apple growing business and longed for "the good old days."

What had happened in the meantime? Production had more than doubled and with it apparently the growers' problems. From fourth position as an apple growing province, Quebec had leaped into second place, behind British Columbia, on the basis of heavy plantings of McIntosh since the War. Quebec now has more apples than either Nova Scotia and Ontario — also more headaches connected with the crop.

Ten years ago in 1949, Quebec orchardists harvested what was then a record crop of 2,000,000

bushels. Production last year amounted to 4,500,000 bushels and promised to come near the same level this year.

Discussion ten years ago centred on the need for cold storage facilities. Many of these dreams had since materialized. With seven large cooperative storages in the province, growers appeared better organized but they still hadn't solved the problem of marketing bumper crops profitably.

If the apple industry in Quebec has experienced stormy going, there was no sign of desertion among its true friends. Few of the veteran growers missed the meeting and there were enough keen young faces to indicate that orcharding will continue at a high level in the province for some time to come. Furthermore what these men and women were interested in was longer-lived apple trees. They wanted to know what progress had been made in building more reliable and hardy frameworks on which to grow commercial varieties. Prof. C. D. Taper pointed out the effects of various root stocks and stem builders in the College orchard, also new plantings of dwarf apple trees that promised, if successful, to ease the growers' picking and spraying

problems.

President Hamilton Marshall and his executive had lined up a program featuring the need and means of advertising and promoting the sale of apples. Talks by O. Dalrymple of New York State and Dr. John Brown, secretary, Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association indicated that growers in these regions had already embarked on schemes to raise money, by levy, for promotion and advertising purposes. The New York scheme had already become law while the future of the proposed scheme in Ontario would be determined by vote on August 21st.

In a key address Dr. Brown said the idea of assessing a levy of several cents a bushel against apples for advertising and promotion was not new in Ontario. However a portion of the industry felt this approach offered only temporary relief. Their argument was that if advertising helped movement and price, it would only encourage an increase in production to further complicate the problem. This group further argued that rough years such as the past one were beneficial in that they tended to weed out the inefficient and marginal grower.

"The experience of the last few years has now convinced even this group that something must be done," Dr. Brown told the Quebec growers. "Production is increasing anyway both from new plantings and from improved growing methods such as chemical thinning and organic spray materials. Consumption continues to decline with other highly advertised products such as citrus stealing more and more of our traditional market."

A proposal drawn up by representatives of the Apple Section of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association has some of the features of the Michigan scheme now enabling growers in that state to raise between 180,000 and 200,000 dollars a year from the sale of apple advertising stamps. In Michigan these stamps are either affixed to the apple container or to papers accompanying the shipment of apples. At present the stamp levy is 6 cents per hundred weight or 3 cents per bushel for fresh and processed apples excluding juice and vinegar apples.

"One interesting aspect of the Michigan program is that it is voluntary in a sense," Dr. Brown pointed out. "If the grower does not choose to pay the levy he may become a non-participating grower by notifying the commission in writing of his desire to do so by June 30th of the crop year. Since stamps must accompany all apples, he still has to buy and pay for stamps. He then gets a full rebate of all stamps purchased by applying monthly to the commission. In general, less than ten percent of the total money collected is rebated. It is considered cheaper to let these people off than to force them to pay."

The plan proposed for Ontario calls for use of stamps with an escape clause similar to Michigan's. The tentative levy considered for Ontario is six cents per hundred weight fresh (amounting to about three cents a bushel), four cents per hundredweight processing, and two cents for juice, with all varieties of apples included.

The plan differs from other Ontario marketing plans, according to Dr. Brown, in that the local growers board will not have authority to regulate or control marketing in any way. The province will be divided into nine areas. Each area will elect a local growers

committee which in turn will elect one man to the nine-member local board. This grower board, elected by growers, will then set up and administer the regulations under which the plan will operate.

That, roughly, is the Ontario plan to be voted on August 21st. If a sixty six and two thirds percent of those casting ballots favor the proposition it may go into effect for the fall crop.

Will Quebec follow suit, with an advertising fund for apples?

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Three ways of meeting the day's torrid temperature. Morley Haney, right, seeks shade and a slight breeze under his felt hat while listening to Prof. C. D. Taper. M. Tremblay of Oka sports the latest in straw caps.



Quebec orchardists intent on hardy stem builders in the College orchard.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

gives a

Report to the Province



BEEF WILL HOLD

Quebec Shorthorn Breeders assured that prices will not break before 1961.

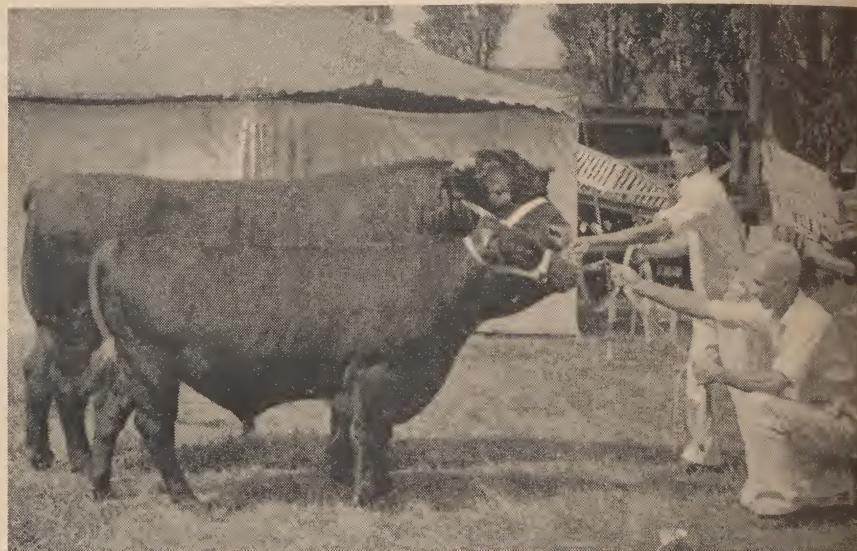
By Les Young

"Every farmer has now entered into a price support world", Ralph K. Bennett of the Livestock Division of the Production and Marketing Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, told the annual picnic of the Quebec Shorthorn Breeders. The picnic was held at Bois de la Roche Farm, Senneville, Quebec, the home of Mrs. Alice M. Skinner.

Speaking of Canadian agriculture, Mr. Bennett said that the "Price the farmer gets will depend on the price the government sets."

He said that whether farmers like it or not, they must face up to this fact. He pointed out that all the major farm products now have a floor price guaranteed by the government.

Mr. Bennett had words of encouragement for the Shorthorn men though. "The cattle picture," he stated, "is the only bright spot (for agriculture) on the North American continent". He said that the present cattle buildup will not come to a price break before 1961. At that time he expects cattle prices will be reduced 20 to 25 per cent. He reiterated that he was not expecting as high a buildup as in 1952. Cattlemen still remembered the price break of 1952 and this would act as a deterrent to a large cattle buildup, he thought. "The population explosion is the big, big thing for cattlemen, he said. Each year North America has to feed 3 and a half million more people. He forecast that between now



Dairying and the beef industry are the two bright spots on today's depressed farm scene. The man with a dual purpose breed like these Milking Shorthorns shown above, is understandably enthusiastic these days.

and 1980 our ability to eat beef would overtake our ability to produce beef.

Shorthorn breeders were urged to keep working to improve the breed. Mr. Bennett warned that beef consumption would be affected by prices of pork and poultry meats. In pork, he said, there are already large stocks on hand and much more to come. Pork prices in Canada will decline again in September to a lower support price and this will be complicated by falling prices in the United States for pork. The outlook for the corn crop this year in the United States is that it will provide normal feed requirements for the next two years. These factors, said Mr. Bennett, will provide a plentiful and cheap supply of pork to compete with beef. He urged the breeders to undertake more extensive progeny testing and to develop better pastures and better silage. This is necessary, he stated, because it takes about twice as much grain to produce a pound of beef as it does a pound of pork or poultry.

A highlight of the picnic were the judging competitions. Men's judging was won by Grant For-

graves, Sawyerville with Gilbert MacMillan, Huntingdon, runner-up. Mrs. Wes Nichols and Mrs. C. C. Warner, both of Lennoxville, topped the women's class. Boy's and girl's classes were won by Hugh McDonald and Anne Warner both of Lennoxville. Roland Besner, Vaudreuil, and Terry Lowry, Sawyerville tied in judging the weight of a Shorthorn bull. Both estimated 2065 lbs., the exact weight. Mr. Reford Gardhouse, a prominent Shorthorn breeder from Ontario, was the official judge for the events.

President of the Quebec Shorthorn Club, C. N. Abbott of Varennes expressed his appreciation to those attending from a distance and to the secretary, Don MacMillan, Cookshire. Mr. Larry Diehl, Agricultural Attaché from the American Embassy in Ottawa brought greetings from U.S. stockmen and Ab Stoltz reported for the Canadian Shorthorn Association.

On the previous day most of the breeders attended the reduction sale for Saraguay Farms at which about 30 animals were sold for an average of \$333 each.

HOW TO BEAT THAT SUMMER MILK SLUMP

Cows have been going through that summer drop in production for so long that many farmers consider it almost inevitable. A combination of flies by day and mosquitoes by night, hot weather and dried out pastures makes a slump seem logical. Maybe some of these preventatives will work for you:

- Keep good hay in a rack in the pasture all the time. It's also extra insurance against bloat if the cows are on "dangerous" pasture.
- Supply extra grain during the pasture season and increase it without waiting for falling milk production as a warning.
- Hold your best pastures for night grazing.
- Rotate and clip pastures regularly so that new growth is provided. Try moving an electric fence around the field so it can be divided into strips for alternate grazing.
- Spray regularly for flies and mosquitoes.
- Make some of the first hay crop into silage for late summer feeding.
- Seed rape or kale. These green feeds will be available in late summer.
- Don't let the cows go more than two or three hours without water. Unlike human beings or horses, cows don't sweat much and milk production will go down if water isn't available to lower body temperatures. Supply clean, cool water at easily reached places.
- If there are no trees on your pasture for shade, build a simple pole roof on pole supports and cover the roof with straw or metal. Make this temporary structure big enough for all the cows to rest under during the hot part of the day.

GREAT news for the men has just come out of the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads. For years we have been told that women were better drivers (jokes notwithstanding) than men because they had fewer car accidents, but the Bureau says this isn't so when based on the mileage driven. Women then have an 18 per cent higher accident rate. Now, perhaps our wives, who have never had an accident, will keep quiet about the ones we have had.



Peter Dickie and Bill Sarrasin, Wendybrook Farms preparing to trim toenails of a helpless Jersey as 4-H members and breeders look on. This unusual shot was taken at the Brome 4-H Regional Competition which was sponsored recently by the Brome Farm Forum.

WHERE TO SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK?

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MONTREAL

FOUR WAYS TO DEHORN CALVES

If you are thinking of keeping your herd free of horns, act early and make sure that you know what you are doing.

While some cattlemen prefer to dehorn their cattle as yearlings — large numbers can be handled at one time that way — more and more breeders are now convinced that calf dehorning pays.

Dehorning calves offers a lot of advantages, say livestock specialists of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Not only are calves easier to hold and control, but they aren't set back as much as yearlings that are dehorned, and there's less danger of bleeding or infection.

Which method is best? Prof. G. E. Raithby, Head of the O.A.C. Department of Animal Husbandry, stresses that no one method is superior in all respects; the choice rests with the individual. He notes that while caustic is the cheapest, it might be the riskiest to use; electric dehorners do a good job, but take a bit of skill; gougers or Barnes dehorners can handle the widest age range of calves (gouging too deep, however, can cause narrow polls); and while the elastator can be used as a dehorner, it takes a long time to do the job and the calf may suffer a setback.

All four methods will work. Perhaps some of the following suggestions from the Department's livestock specialists will help you do a better job.

The use of caustic or other chemicals kills the horn cells in the buttonlike rudiments before the calf is 10 days old. The caustic stick containing potassium or sodium hydroxide is cheaper than the paste or liquid, but is a bit more risky. It has to be wrapped with paper or cloth to protect your hands.

Clip the hair around the horn button and place a ring of vaseline around the base of the button to protect the surrounding skin from the caustic. Then, moisten the tip of the caustic stick and rub it over the button until the skin begins to slip and blood appears. The whole button must be covered.

It's probably best to leave the calf tied for at least half an hour after treatment. This allows plenty of time for the caustic to take effect and prevents other calves from licking the treated area. Surplus caustic is then removed, and treated calves kept in separate pens for a day to prevent rubbing the caus-

tic on the skin and into the eyes of other calves.

Similar methods are used with the paste or liquid, except that the paste is applied with a paddle and the liquid with a small brush. One caution: keep caustic well sealed and away from children.

Electric dehorners are recommended for calves from 4 to 6 weeks of age. They don't work well on calves older than 8 weeks.

One method is to clip the hair closely around the horn while the iron is heating to a temperature of from 900 to 1000 degrees. The dehorner is similar to a high temperature soldering unit with the iron being round and hot at the end. After about 10 minutes the desired temperature should be reached and the horning ring

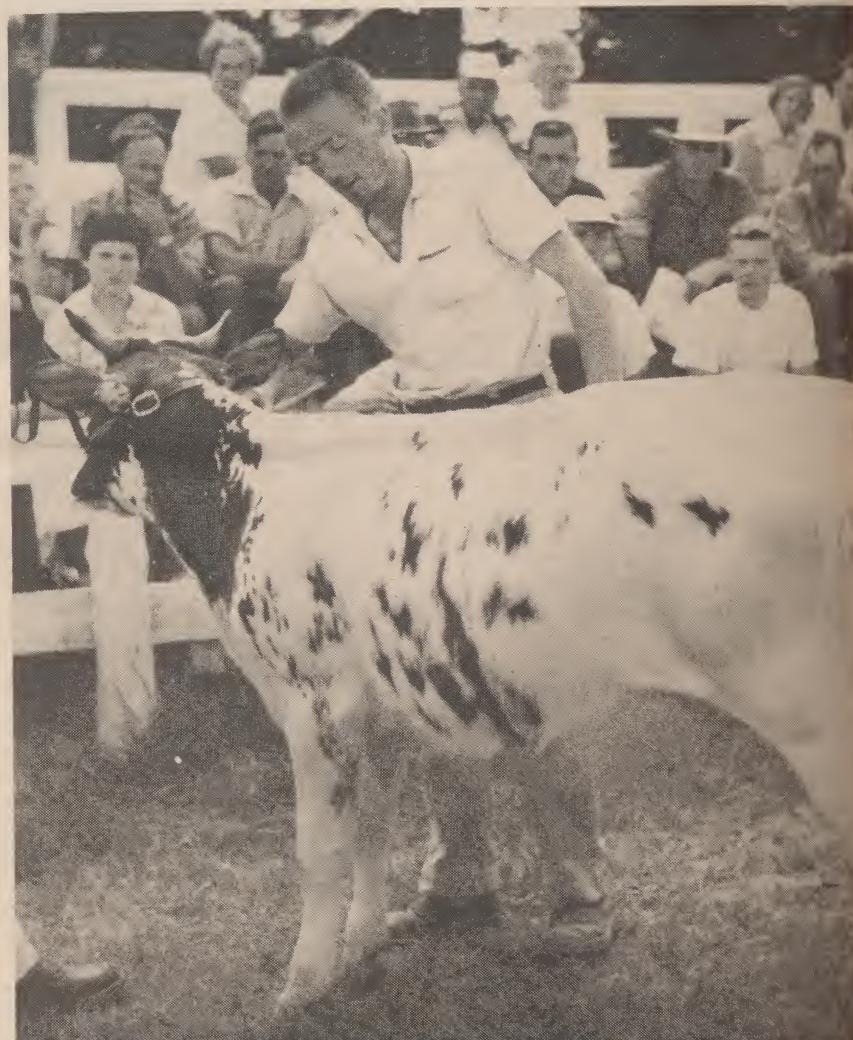
should be reddish in color before use.

Place the hollow end of the dehorning ring over the horn and rotate it slowly until the cap of the horn can be slipped off. This takes about 10 seconds if you have a good hot iron. Then, by using the side of the dehorner, burn the horn-producing cells under the cap.

If the electric dehorning job is done thoroughly, (at the right age), the calf develops an attractive wide poll. This is the shape popular in beef cattle, though some dairymen prefer a more prominent poll.

Gougers or Barnes dehorners are best used when calves are less than 3 months old. The horns will still be developing and won't be attached to the skull.

(Continued on page 12)



Peter Dickie, herdsman for Wendybrook Farms demonstrate proper way to clip an animal for the show ring. Picture was taken at the Brome 4-H Regional Competition, August 1.

DR. COADY DIES IN ANTIGONISH

One of the founders of the co-operative movement in the Maritime provinces, Msgr. Dr. Moses M. Coady, 77, died in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, July 28.

He was born on a farm in a Nova Scotian village, Margaree Forks, which had poverty aplenty. Although he studied in Antigonish, Rome and Washington, taught school and preached, he never forgot his birth place. In 1926 while teaching education at St. Francis Xavier University, he decided to put some pet theories into practice. He sold Margaree townsfolk on the idea of a big new school. They raised money for materials and built the school with free labor.

At this point Dr. Coady turned to the adults. Organizing a study club, he explained the co-operative way of doing things. Out of this came the Margaree Producers' Association of 30 members.

The idea spread. In Nova Scotia alone there were 35,000 fishermen, farmers, loggers, and miners who could neither read nor write. In a year and a half, Dr. Coady's self

help doctrine ("seek and ye shall find") had sprouted 1,000 adult study clubs and 10,000 members. With adult education came co-op stores, farm and fish producer groups. Impressed, St. Francis Xavier University set up a special extension department to carry on the work, putting Dr. Coady at the head of it.

The Dominion government chose Dr. Coady to organize the badly exploited Maritime fishermen, some of whom got as little as \$75 a year in the hungry '30's. He started the United Maritime Fishermen and saw it grow into the world's largest producer of lobsters.

In one hamlet 65 fishermen were taught to read and write in a year; in Little Dover a 65-year-old man learned to write. Now the movement has 40 full-time and part-time workers drawn from all creeds.

Dr. Coady also became known as an author in 1938 when he published "Master of Their Own Destiny" — a book on the co-operative work in the Maritimes.

Officially retired from the extension department, St. Francis Xavier University in 1952, he continued his work until recent weeks.

Dr. Coady's motto was always, "a people can do 10 times what they think they can do."

Dr. Coady and his work is well-known throughout the world.

BUYING PULPWOOD BY WEIGHT

A major paper manufacturer in Ohio is purchasing unpeeled mixed hardwoods on a weight, instead of volume, basis. Early in 1957 its wood department put away the scaling sticks and since then, it has weighed 17,000 truckloads. Experience in all seasons has shown that weather has little effect on weight per unit. Rain, snow and mud cause negligible weight increases.

Weighing eliminates human error, is faster, and both producer and buyer are pleased. Also, well-trimmed wood brings a better price by weight, and Ohio pulpwood producers seem to like the procedure.

AFFECTS OF INFLATION ON AGRICULTURE

"Farmers feel that they are special victims of inflation of the post-war years, and are greatly concerned about the position in which inflation puts them... They have been faced, since 1951, by a progressive cost-price squeeze, caused by falling farm prices, and rising costs... Based on 1949 as 100, by 1958 wholesale farm prices stood at 97, while farm costs had reached 127."

This was the opinion of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture as presented to the Senate Committee on Finance, currently studying the threat of Inflation. The CFA pointed out that all farm problems are not caused by inflation, but these inflationary tendencies surely aggravate the economic unbalance that exists in the industry. The national farm organization, summarized the situation in agriculture, as affected by inflation, as follows:

- When consumer purchasing power is inflated, the effect in a period of abundant food supplies, is that the consumer spends a smaller proportion of this inflated income on food. The consumer does not suffer in reduced food purchases. Instead, the farmer, be-

cause he cannot rapidly contract his production, experiences little or no price improvement in spite of rising costs that inflation brings to him. As long as this continues, inflation increases and aggravates the farmers' difficulties, by pushing up farm costs, while farm prices show little or no sympathetic upward movement.

- A major contributor to inflation in Canada has been the investment boom, attracting outside capital to Canada, keeping the Canadian dollar high in relation to other currencies, especially that of the U.S. This has had a directly damaging effect on agriculture in Canada, by reason of a serious worsening of the position in foreign markets of the western grain producer, and of livestock and other producers.

- When inflation is forced upon a country by an investment boom, the consumers' purchasing power is reduced, and this purchasing power is transferred to investment instead of to consumer demand for foods. This further reduces consumer purchasing power, and increases the downward pressure on food prices.

The Federation of Agriculture

advanced the suggestion that a very necessary and important objective of national policy in Canada, should be to achieve stability in the value of the dollar. "A chronic tendency to rising prices, creates injustices, and social and economic disorganization. Bursts of rapid inflation can react against us by creating increased likelihood of subsequent deflation and depression".

Harmful as inflationary times may be to agriculture, they are still more desirable than deflationary conditions and depression, for farmers are particularly vulnerable to these conditions. Hence any serious imbalance should be prevented at all times, the CFA statement said.

The Canadian wheat producer is pointed to as an example of a victim of inflationary conditions. His prices are forced down by the experience of chronic world surpluses produced on a subsidized basis, but his production costs have been swept upwards by inflation.

The CFA pointed out that reduced government expenditure for the purpose of stabilizing agricultural returns was not a sound means of fighting inflation.

FOUR WAYS . . .

(Continued from page 10)

The main advantage to these instruments is that the age range is greater than for the caustic and electric dehorning systems, and therefore more calves can be dehorned at one time. This is practical for large herds but not so with small numbers of calves.

The main thing to watch is to not let the sharp edge which gouges out the button gouge too deeply. A poorly skilled farmer might find a lot of his animals with rather narrow polls.

The elastrator can be used as a dehorner when the calves are 2 months of age or older. The elastic is placed around the base of the horns and because the blood is cut off the horn area, the horn button will eventually drop off and the head will heal.

The elastrator method isn't too well regarded because it often doesn't do a thorough job and might cause gain setbacks because it's so slow. There's always a risk of the elastic being broken. Also, it's hard to tell if the elastic is strong enough to cut off the circulation so that all horn growth is stopped.

SOME GOOD IDEAS FOR DRYING OFF A COW

"If a cow has been milked to within 2 to 3 weeks of freshening, it's wise to continue milking, feed liberally and expect production in the next lactation period to be low," says Prof. G. E. Raithby, Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College. "For the top production year in and year out, a 10-month lactation period and a 6 to 9-week dry period — even longer rest periods for thin and young cows — is necessary."

What drying off system will you follow? The incomplete milking method or prolonged period of drying off may be best for udders that become congested or mastitic when milking is stopped abruptly. Raithby suggests you merely "go easy, cut feed and water intake, milk occasionally and if possible remove drying off cows from the regular milking line."

The abrupt milking cutoff will give your cow a more complete rest if you do it right, he adds, but can't be used on cows that have a mastitic history unless they're treated and cured.

To discontinue milking abruptly, Raithby suggests changing the milking routine, removing protein rich feeds, and reducing the grain

and water. Stop milking completely, regardless of the amount of milk produced (let udder build up), and seal off the udder. It's advisable to infuse all four quarters with antibiotic solution for mastitis prevention following the last milking, if the herd is not clean of mastitis.

For 3 days after the last milking, cut the grain mixture and silage to half the usual amounts. Then beginning the fourth day, after the udder is sealed, put the cow on full feed again. Raithby suggests you watch the cow closely. If the seal on one teat breaks, milk out all four quarters and re-seal, using the same precautions as before.

Best way to seal the udder? Milk all four quarters dry, then wash clean and dry with a clean towel. Then disinfect the ends of the teats with tincture of iodine or alcohol, and dip them into a collodion. This will prevent entrance of organisms into the streak canal.

Keep the cow with a large udder in a box stall until the swelling has subsided. The udder becomes distended and firm but usually is not too uncomfortable. After two to three days the pressure starts falling off and the milk starts to be re-absorbed from the udder until the gland is dry.

TRANSPORT SUBSIDY FOR QUEBEC EX.

For the first time the provincial exposition will pay a subsidy toward the transport of animals to the Exhibition. Eligible animals must take part in show classes. The subsidy will be proportional to the distance.

Mr. A. D. Normandeau, agricultural secretary, states that the subsidy will be 40c per exhibitor for cattle, 26c for horses, 14c for hogs and 6c for sheep per mile. To be eligible for these subsidies an exhibitor must enter a minimum of 8 cattle, 3 horses, 6 pigs or 5 sheep of the same breed in the show.

The Provincial Exhibition invites breeders, particularly those from a distance, to participate in the competitions which will be held the 4—13 of September. However, breeders are asked to show a small herd only, as space is limited to a thousand animals. It will be more interesting to have 100 breeders with 10 head each than to have 50 breeders with 20 head each.

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Letters for our BEEF SECTION



CBC ANTI-LACROSSE?

Dear Editor:

Maybe this isn't an agricultural 'beef' but it's a genuine complaint that eastern farm folk may share with me:

Does Canada's national radio news service, the CBC, know that there is a sport in Canada called lacrosse? That there is a world champion lacrosse team in B.C.? That there are several games per month played by the coast league?

Why then is lacrosse never mentioned by the sports desk of the CBC?

Sure, we like cricket and soccer and baseball and golf; but on Vancouver Island there are a few folks from the land of Tom Longboat and Newsy Lalonde, and we think CBC might just at least mention, for instance, that a bunch of Victoria kids licked the Vancouver Carlings the other night. After all, lacrosse is Canada's national game.

Lacrosse Fan.

Prospect Lake, B.C.

LESS SPACE FOR THE WOMEN!

Dear Editor:

Less space for the women, indeed! And why? To make room for beef letters from egotistical men with minds still stagnant with ideas from the dark, unenlightened ages, before it was proven to the world at large that "women are superior to men." It was also discovered from various press releases that "men are worse gossips than women."

This person who dishonors the old time-revered name of "Tory" by hiding his identity under it, also has dishonored the mother who bore him by disparaging women. Could it be possible that he was not born of woman — this person, who by his own admission, is a listener to telephone conversations that are no concern of his?

The women for whom he is demanding less space are proud of the fact that Her Royal Majesty.

Queen Elizabeth, who is their head, is also a woman — and one who despises not the homely things of life but rather extolls them. As to the chosen name for the heading of our page, it was chosen by the Editor himself, and who would disagree with an editor? The W.I. members did not name their page. A much more suitable name was sent him openly but he chose to continue with his choice of name with the addition of the word, "The" so why blame the name on the innocent members of the W.I.? They are honored the world over and their helpful deeds are many and will be remembered long after this so-named "Tory" has been forgotten.

My advice to the "Disillusioned," who has asked for it, is to stop grousing about her own way of life and spend her spare time in helping others less fortunate than herself — people who have not been privileged to breathe in the fresh country air and whose daily lives, (and nights too,) are a never-ending series of noises of all kinds. If she and her often misnamed better half have made an unfortunate choice of location, hoping as so many do to live more cheaply, and have been disillusioned, why blame it on anything but their own poor judgement in choosing a backward place? Why blame it on the country in general? The portion of her letter regarding the dearer living and the bills being doubled should be copied and sent to the daily papers as proof to the city dwellers that they can live more cheaply in the city than in the country.

J. P. Graham.
Grenfell, Que.

A FRIEND IN THE W.I.

Dear Mr. Green:

Within the past year I have become a member of the Women's Institute. One of the great joys associated with that fact is The Macdonald Farm Journal — an excellent magazine.

You must have some interest in the W.I. This was my reason for joining: I write the local news for Townships papers. Occasionally I visit a group. The accounts I wrote of the Women's Institute meetings convinced me that I wanted to take part in their work.

And your magazine has arrived as a delightful bonus!

Sincerely yours,
Olive Rubens
Cowansville, Que.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE DEAN

Dear Editor:

It is reassuring to know that Macdonald's Dean Dion was one of the few of our modern educators who has the courage to speak his mind on the atomic danger. A propos of the same subject, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed from the New Republic.

"If the American people are going to learn the truth about the biological effects of fallout from atomic weapons testing, it is going to be necessary to reopen the congressional hearing concluded by the Atomic Energy Subcommittee on Radiation a month ago.

Every scientist knows the statement at the hearing that there has not been a single observable effect of fallout was true only in that one cannot tell the difference between the deformity produced by radiation and the deformity produced by a genetic mutation from some other cause. Geneticists know that 160,000 to 200,000 of the four million babies born each year show some evidence of genetic damage. Some 16,000 to 20,000 of these cases are attributed to the radiation of cosmic rays and radioactive substances naturally present in the earth, air and drinking water.

It will take scientists several hundred years to determine the damage produced by the radiation from fallout, now as high as 75 per cent of the background level in some places, witnesses testified.

But a study in Maryland has already begun to show a correlation between the incidence of cancer and the low levels of radiation from radioactive substances in the ground. And a study in New York State has begun to show a correlation between the number of deformities, missing limbs, etc., and the radiation from active materials in rock outcroppings.

These studies are giving us, for the first time, a glimmer of the human price we are paying for atomic testing. Yet the scientists conducting these studies were not asked to appear at the hearing or even to submit a report. Members of the committee who knew about the studies were apparently satisfied by advance reassurances that there isn't a single provable case in rock outcroppings.

The obvious contradictions between scientists on the life-shortening effect of radiation was not challenged. No mention was made of the strontium-90 that is showing up in wheat, bread, vegetables and milk in parts of the country where fallout has been heavy.

No one breathed a word about the fact that during a single day — July 16, 1957 — the amount of strontium-90 that rained down on parts of North Dakota was more than that which had come down in some other parts of the country

during the entire atomic age. New York City took two years to accumulate the amount which fell on North Dakota that one day. A copy of the report written by a University of North Dakota scientist on this incident was given to one of the committee but was not mentioned."

STORE SOFT CORN BY ENSILING IT!

Pick and shell your corn when it's just past the milk stage, blow it immediately into the silo, and you could get a pig feed that's just as good as dry crib corn, says the Western Ontario Agricultural School.

Researcher Jack Underwood found out two winters ago that both hogs and steers liked soft corn silage; then last winter his tests showed that hogs on grain corn silage had slightly better feed conversion than hogs on dry corn — and they went to market on 7% less protein.

The only bad point: hogs had to eat more than 9% soft corn to get the same feed value because of the high moisture content, says Underwood. "This slowed up the rate of gain for hogs fed corn silage and they reached market weight 5 to 7 days later than hogs fed crib-dry corn."

The system offers one way to beat the soft corn crop problem. Corn can be harvested at 28 to 30% moisture — far ahead of safe picker shelling or crib storage. Soft corn for silage cuts costs, too. Too much storage space is wasted in cribs with useless cobs, and a lot of extra handling is required before dry corn is shelled, ground, mixed, and placed in the feed hopper or bunk.

Farmers in Southwestern Ontario are already following this idea. They are putting up both ear corn and grain corn silage and feeding it out to hogs and steers. One hog grower half-filled his silo with high-moisture grain corn last fall, then blew ear corn silage through his forage harvester into the top half of the silo. By this fall he will have compared records on how his pigs did on both kinds of soft corn silage.

Is Grain Corn Practical For Quebec?

This is one of the
important problems
which will be discussed
at the

**MACDONALD FARM
DAY
OCTOBER 3rd.**

Mark it on your calendar

WILL THE MAPLES FOLLOW THE ELMS?

A mysterious tree disease has killed thousands of maples in various regions of eastern North America and could wipe out the entire species, warns an article in the new Maclean's.

The disease, writes Fred Bodsworth, is undiagnosed and only vaguely understood. Some authorities, he says, feel it will disappear quickly. But others, aware of the blight that made the sweet chestnut virtually extinct in Eastern Canada 30 years ago, feel it poses a major threat to our national emblem and are urging an immediate large-scale research program to discover its cause.

The disease is known as a "die-back" — that is, it moves slowly from the outer leaves and twigs inward, turning leaves yellow and then brown. It has struck simultaneously, without any apparent cause, in New England, southern Ontario and Wisconsin. It has been found in nearly 300 woodlots in Ontario and has appeared in city and roadside trees around Toronto and Hamilton. It does not seem to be caused by any living parasitic organism.

"The mystery of the maple die-back," says the author, "seems no nearer an answer and while its mystery remains there is always a threat. Is it merely Darwin's evolution remolding a species to fit a changing environment? Or is Canada's national emblem in dire peril from an unknown and invisible foe?"

Calling All Livestock Men!

**Why Not Advertise in the
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Ask about our new special rates.

The Country Lane

HERBERT THE GARDENER

Where is Herbert? As like as not
Peering out of a flower-pot
Herbert, every single day,

When other boys went out to play,
Would take his little spade and hoe
And out into the garden go,
Where, sifting earth and planting seeds,
And thinning out, and pulling weeds,
He pruned and cut and snipped and sheared;
And when a little plant appeared
That he all by himself had grown,
(Whose tiny seeds himself had sown),
He was transported with delight.
He talked of it from morn till night,
He bored his family to tears,
Gesticulating with his shears,
And holding forth in lordly tone
As if the magic were his own.

"That boy", his father used to say,
"Will go and plant himself one day."

And that, it seems, is what occurred;
(Or so his family inferred),
When, having planted bulbs all day
He did not, in his usual way,
Return when it was time for bed,
He quietly disappeared, instead.
But where IS Herbert?
One hardly knows.
It all depends on the way he grows.
With any luck he's about to bloom
In the copper bowl in the dining-room.

Gertrude Monro Higgs

THE VAGABOND SPIRIT

The vagabond spirit comes over me,
The thirst for the woodland ways,
And nothing less will restore me
Than the wealth of the summer days.

The riches of woodland pasture
The golden summer haze,
To wander and dream and listen
To the wind among the trees.

To rove where the sweet brooks glisten.
To hear God's voice in the breeze,
O, here in the smoky city.
My soul is athirst for these.



FASHION PHANTASY

Clothes maketh the man — a wise pen wrote.
And such-like advice we ladies can quote.
Rejoice, we say, for we've banished the sack.
The shapeless chemise and the trapeze back!
Once more we're feminine, fair, and fitting—
But watch that short skirt when you are sitting!
The climbing hemline is Menace Present,
Subtly changing like a moon in crescent.

Oh! Give us all the sense to see:
No one ever wrote a poem to a knee!

OLIVE SANBORN RUBENS

AFTERNOON

(From *The Christian Science Monitor*)

The wind shook loose from the apple trees, sloped down
Across the pasture to the wooded river.
Went up through sun-green squares of flapping corn
Toward the shallow town,
Where the wandering country wind was torn

On the heaven-pointing steeple of the church.
Far off, in the brown, sun-girt steeple the bell,
Watched by the yellow-glinting weather-cock,
Watched the minutes lurch.
And told the countryside of two o'clock.

We lay beneath the fullery appleboughs,
In the long, dry, fire-green orchard grass,
Looking up to where the round sky rolled
Blue and limitless, and the prows
Of the tall clouds shone a lucent gold.

Through the midsummer leaves. A yellow butterfly
Poked into vision, and swam as quick away
Among the trees. Overhead, the clouds in flight
Rode glisten'g on the highest winds of light
Like streaming arks in the sky

From some blue Nowhere. A white skycamel peered
Out timidly, dissolved; and once a wispy duck
Sailed out alone on the wind, melting whitely,
Misting into feathers, feared
By the Icarian sun. Orchard sparrows lightly

Skinned and turned beneath where the white arks
flew,
Slowly sailing to the old earth's greenest top,
In all this summer land only the steeple-cock
There on his golden perch, knew
The bell was counting up for three o'clock.

ROBERT WALLACE

SHORT STORY

ONCE IN EVERY MARRIAGE

By Roark Pemberton

WHAT STARTED the quarrel in the first place was the letter from Clarkson Chemical Ltd. An offer of a \$8,000 salary wasn't a good thing for a man to turn down just because he preferred to live in the country, and Lil was justly peeved about it.

At supper she opened up before he had a chance to say a word one way or another about the letter. "You're squirming because you can't find an excuse any more," she said.

Always before when the subject of moving to the city had arisen, he had a ready answer. A good city job was hard to land. She knew it wasn't his real reason, of course, but still there was little she could have said.

"Well," Watt drawled, "it sure looks like a good job. Wonder how they happened to offer it to me?"

There was no use telling him that she had persuaded her uncle to arrange it. She said: "Probably got your name from the university. Big firms like that are always on the lookout for brilliant young chemists."

He beamed across the table at her and put his hand on hers. "So you think I'm brilliant, darling?"

She pulled her hand away. "I hope I won't have to retract that word," she said. "But if you pass up a chance like that you'll be the dumbest man in this town and that's saying plenty. Think of what we could do with \$8,000!" she said. "You'll never get that much teaching a little high school in this back end of nowhere!"

She waited for a reply that didn't come and then, because he wouldn't argue for himself, she did it for him. "O.K. So you like it here. You like your rabbits and your new-fangled vegetables. And it's so peaceful!"

Watt got up and looked out the window. The two youngsters were down at the bottom of the spacious lawn making their big greyhound leap over the fence in high graceful arcs. "Yes," he said quietly, "I do like it here. And I think it's a good place to raise kids."

"A good place to raise kids! Do



"You're squirming because you can't find an excuse any more," she said.

you think it wouldn't be good for them to get to a good show or a museum or a zoo sometimes? Just what is so edifying about a smelly little school? What is there here for kids?"

He drew her close and kissed her and held her head against his shoulder. You're very pretty, Lil, and you're a wonderful wife. And I'd do anything in the world to make you happy. Only I'm not sure that we'd be as happy in the city as you think. I think we could be very happy right here. Money isn't everything. . . do you remember how we used to dream of a little place like this darling? How we saved for it? Well, here it is now. Why can't we enjoy it?"

"But it's so dead here! I'm young yet. I want to live!"

He said: "That's rather odd coming from you at a time like this when you're just getting ready to be leading lady in the new play. Seems to me a handsome young man-about-town like Percy Hawkestone would be sufficient to dispel the boredom here for a while."

"Are you going to take that job,

Watt?" Her voice was insistent.

"Suppose you get ready for the rehearsal and give me the evening to think it over."

HE DROVE HER down to the rickety old town hall in his rickety old car at eight. "When shall I pick you up?" he asked.

"I don't think you need bother really. Percy will probably be glad to give me a ride home."

She watched his face intently, but so far as she could notice there was no resentment. Well, some day maybe she would jar that complacency out of him. He needed jarring right now.

Say, now, there was an idea!

Percy would answer the purpose splendidly. He came from a manufacturing family known all through the district; he was handsome. He didn't belong to the village, of course. The family firm had merely sent him out from the city to manage a branch outlet as a training for better things to come.

It flattered her to think that such a man should pay attention to her. In fact, when the part came

where she and Percy did their little kissing scene he did it so ardently that it wasn't acting at all.

When the practice was over he asked her casually if he could drive her home. He took a load of people home, but he arranged his route so that she was the last one left in the car.

"Do we have to go straight home, Lil?" he asked.

She hesitated, and the hesitation was enough. Percy drove on — away from the village.

"You shouldn't do this, Percy! Please take me home!"

"Why get so frightened?" he asked. The car stopped. "I just want to talk," he said, "and so do you."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I was watching you tonight when you said good-by to your husband. I couldn't hear what you were saying, of course, but you were angry, weren't you?"

She was silent.

"Tell me about it," he said. And because he asked so gently she finally did.

When she had finished, he said: "Well, the family has given me a lot of rotten assignments in my day, but the folks hit a new low when they sent me to this place." He let his arm rest along the back behind her shoulders. He made it look very casual. "I've often wondered," he said, "how a woman like you ever got sidetracked into a place like this."

"I was a secretary," she told him. "I met him while he was working his way through university. We used to talk about a quiet place in the country. You know how it is. Far-away fields . . ."

"Well, it's none of my business, I guess, but I think that if you don't force the issue with your husband right now you'll regret it the rest of your days. I'll bet you work like a horse, don't you?"

SHE GAVE a sad little laugh and held her hands out for him to see. "Chickens," she said. "One dozen hens and 200 chicks. Of course I get the profit, if there is any."

He took one of the hands to test for roughness and didn't bother to release it. "What business has a woman like you with a bunch of chickens!" She liked the flattery. Loved it.

He went on: "I hate to see a beautiful woman mildew away in a place like this." He thought a

bit "Tell you what: I'm going home this week-end. We nearly always throw a little Saturday night party. Why don't you come along?"

He saw the question in her eyes and he answered it before she spoke. "I'll be taking a carload," he explained. "We'll invite all the play gang. It would be perfectly all right . . ."

She hesitated again, and he took her chin in his hand and tried to lift her face. "Here or on the stage, what's the difference?" he asked. "I couldn't mean it any more here than I do in the play."

But she pulled herself free and said: "Drive me home, Percy, now, please."

He did. But before he would open the car door to let her out he asked about the party again. "Promise you'll come down. We'll have a good time."

"I'll have to see what Watt says," she told him. "After all, he is my husband, and I'm not sure that he would approve."

THEY LEFT it at that, but as Lil walked up to the house she was formulating a plan of action. "I'm still attractive," she was telling herself. "Suppose I'm married. Suppose I do have two children. Does that mean I have to subside to a state of suspended animation? It's high time Watt got over his old-fashioned ideas. Wide open spaces! Rabbits! Chicken!"

Well, she knew what she was going to do now. She had a weapon. Percy's party would come in very handy indeed.

She supposed that he would be waiting up for her, but he was in bed sleeping soundly when she went in. Once again she felt her anger rise. A husband who refused to be jealous can make a woman feel so helpless, especially when she intends to use competition to scare him into her way of thinking.

She slept in next morning, and when she awoke Watt was up. So were the children. She could hear them down in the kitchen babbling away about a bunch of new

rabbits born during the night.

She went down in her negligee and found they were just finishing breakfast.

The children raced out into the yard, and she said: "Watt, are you going to take that Clarkson job?"

"Lil," Watt said quietly. "I guess you'll never know how much I like this."

She said: "I think I do, Watt. There are some things that are very pleasant here. But it isn't all June morning, Watt. There are January blizzards and March slush and April mud. And, besides, you'd get to like another place just as well."

"I don't think I could be happy anywhere else, Lil." He was still looking out into the yard, not at her. She was glad of that. If there should be mist in his eyes it would make it harder for her to be firm. "You know, Lil, every time I hear those kids laugh I think of how much I used to want a dog of my own when I was a boy. Not just a dog—I wanted so many things, rabbits, kittens, pigeons. But I couldn't have them because we were in the city. I guess I never did get over wanting those things. Now I've got them. And our children have them . . . No, don't think I could ever be very happy anywhere else."

She said: "You're being sentimental, Watt. Why can't we be practical. I'm going to have an answer, Watt. Now."

HE LOOKED at her then and his face was different. "The answer for now is no. We'll stay here until I'm convinced that it would be better for us to move."

"I never thought you could be so utterly selfish!" she cried.

"Someone has to make the decisions, Lil, and I guess I'm the one."

He strode off to school without the usual kiss or without a word to bring her out of her sobbing.

They didn't speak of the matter for the next two days. They did very little talking about anything, in fact. And then on Wednesday night after the children had gone to bed, Watt said: "I think we've gone on with this long enough, Lil. I'm sorry if you'd planned so much on moving. But I've been thinking that maybe we haven't been making the most of what we've got here. And likely it's my fault that we haven't. Would you like to turn over a new leaf with me? I'll tell you what I've been thinking. Mac Lowe would lend me his tent

(Continued on page 30)

**ADVERTISE
IN THE
MACDONALD JOURNAL**

SWATHING COMES EAST



The swather is a piece of machinery which is being seen more often in eastern Canada, but in many localities it is so new that its owners are not yet familiar with its proper usage. Experts warn however, that it is unwise to expect more than 20 days in the harvest season when it will be possible to combine direct. The wise use of a swather can lengthen that season by several weeks.

FIRST FARM ACCIDENT FIGURES REPORTED

Detailed information on the accident picture on Ontario farms for the first three months of the Farm Accident Survey is now being reported to agricultural representatives, states T. R. Hilliard, Director of Extension, Ontario Department of Agriculture, under whose supervision the Farm Accident Survey is being carried out. The information will be tabulated and analyzed, and the results divulged as soon as they are available.

Agricultural representatives report that a total of 5492 people are acting as accident reporters in the Farm Accident Survey. "I would like to commend all those who are serving as farm accident reporters, and also those farm families that are providing the information on accidents on their farms," states Mr. Hilliard. "This information will be of value to farm organizations and the Department in devising a safety education program designed to reduce the number of all accidents on Ontario farms."



Farm fires are still a number one farm hazard, not only for the tragic damage which they can bring to the farm economy, but because of their threat to life. Many a farmer has died in flames while trying to save his animals, and many another has suffered a heat attack.

Lightning fire caused this \$50,000 loss at the Fred Beuchel farm just north of Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin, last summer. Lightning fire leveled the barn, chicken coop and pumphouse. Beuchel also lost 20 yearling heifers, a tractor, the truck visible in the ruins above, other machinery, and his year's harvest of hay and grain in the complete lightning fire destruction.

MANAGEMENT TIPS FOR BEEF COW HERDS

With the increased interest in beef cow herds around the province, it might be wise to look over a few rules of thumb in good management. Here are some of the practices that Animal Husbandry Departments suggest:

- Watch that pastures aren't overstocked. Each cow needs about an acre of good legume grass, 2 to 3 acres of renovated grass, or 5 to 6 acres of brush and woodland grazing.
- Pregnancy test all cows each fall and sell those that aren't with calf. Aim for at least 85% calf crop — 90% is even more profitable.
- Breed heifers when they are between a year and a half and 20 months of age. On the average they'll produce an extra calf for you during their stay in the herd.
- If you don't use A.I., buy the best bull available and preferably one that has been production tested. Keep at least one bull for 25 cows and try to get the semen tested before each breeding season. Under reasonably good pasture conditions, the calves your bull sires out of mature cows should weigh at least 475 to 500 pounds at 8 to 9 months of age without creep feeding. The bull himself should exhibit no heritable defects and his relatives should be free of such defects as dwarfism, uterus prolapse tendencies, or unsound feet and legs.
- Limit breeding to a 2 month season, then remove the bull and keep him away from the cows. At weaning time, you'll have a more uniform bunch of calves.
- Keep down feed costs, creep feed calves only if you're going to sell them as fat butcher stock or carry them over for a full feeding on dry lot.
- If you have shelter, plan for early winter calves. January and February calves give you more weight to sell. Weanling calves should weigh a minimum of 450 pounds or they probably won't pay their expenses.

THE Sherbrooke Daily Record sums up inflation with a conciseness that would do for a school definition: "Inflation is a time when it is easier to make money than to make a living."



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The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



OFFICE HAPPENINGS

THE Empress of France sailed Tuesday morning July 14th with most of the delegates to the ACWW Conference in Edinburgh. Mrs. Harvey and two of the office staff visited Mrs. Ellard, Mrs. Ossington and Mrs. Abercrombie on board before sailing time. Some of the delegates from other provinces went later by air.

The agenda is a full one, but the Scottish Women's Institutes, the hostesses, have planned for very interesting things to fill up the spare hours, including a garden party at a castle and a steamer trip down the Clyde. They are also putting on a pageant "Daughters of Scotland," which should be quite spectacular. It all ends with massed bands, at Edinburgh Castle and a farewell party.

The Swedish society have arranged an exhibition at Helsingborg called "At Home-At Home," in which all phases of Swedish home life will be shown. They are extending a warm welcome to any fellow ACWW members who may be visiting Sweden in July.

There are also pre-conference tours arranged for, around London, to Ireland, and many other points. Mrs. Abercrombie, Lennoxville, is among those who have been invited to spend a few days at Denman College the British WI's own college.

They will have a lot to tell us when they return.

* * *

Summer is bringing the usual headlines of traffic accidents and drownings. Mr. John S. Farquharson, President General of the Province of Quebec Safety League, is stressing some simple, but very necessary rules to follow for having safe and happy holidays. "It's quite absurd," he says, for a driver to imagine that he is driving safely just because he is observing maximum speed limits. A driver's speed should be determined by road conditions, temperature, visibility and the flow of traffic." "Fatigue

is as insidious as alcohol but at least it can be prevented. Before starting a trip, have a good rest. Then once you are on the road, stop every two hours or so, to stretch your muscles and enjoy a cup of coffee, and stop for the night well before dark."

As for swimming, he points out the ones who drown, as they perhaps are over-confident and take unreasonable risks. "No one," he says, "should enter the water less than two hours after a meal, nor should any bather go out of his depth unless he is an accomplished swimmer."

* * *

The pictures of Mrs. Rand, and Mrs. Harvey with Lady Coomaraswamy, and other photos, were

printed too late for some of the delegates to see, but may still be purchased by writing to the Office. Size 5 x 7 is 65 cents.

* * *

NOTE: The addresses of the new Provincial Convenors are:
Publicity — Mrs. Elton Gilchrist, Kingsbury, Que.
Home Economics — Mrs. W. E. Bernhardt, Athelstan, Que.
The new Recording Secretary is Miss Edna Smith, Box 488, Lennoxville, Que.

* * *

Sorry the Convention pictures were late being mailed. They were sent as soon as received, but the photographer had been quite ill and unable to work.

HER MAJESTY, QUEEN ELIZABETH, AT STONEY CREEK



Mrs. Henry Van Wagner, 86, one of the 5 surviving founders of the Women's Institute movement which now has 6,000,000 members across the world, is presented to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, during a stopover at Battlefield House, Stoney Creek, Ontario.



OUR FARAWAY SISTERS. . . .

THE WI's in Africa are also interested in the problem of an increasing population of older citizens, and their monthly news items mention work being done in this respect. One home has already been built, and it is being maintained by the Institutes of Northern Rhodesia. To quote an article in their Home and Country:

WINRHO HOUSE COMMITTEE

"A haven of rest" has very ably defined a scheme which the Federation of Women's Institutes of Northern Rhodesia have created and which was opened by the then Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Gilbert Rennie, in March 1953.

A building of eight semi-contained flats, built on a beautiful site which was given by the Ndola Municipality on the verge of the Park and within easy walking distance of the shopping centre.

Two years later an additional eight flats were completed, also a Matron's house, since then a sick ward with all the necessary bathrooms, etc. have been added.

The flats are entirely self-contained each having its own little garden which gives a bright colourful effect to the whole surroundings.

These homes have been provided for women of over 60 years of age and who have lived in the Northern territory for not less than 10 years and have only a very moderate income with no home of their own. There are 16 ladies in residence and a Sister-in-Charge who will look after any of them when suffering from minor illness.

The maintenance of Winrho House is the responsibility of the F.W.I.N.R. and to this end funds are constantly required. A committee of Ndola WI members is responsible for the upkeep of the flats."

Another project is Children's Homes. The principal object was to help less fortunate children to get away for a holiday — I expect something like our Fresh

Air camps. It was decided not to build on institutional lines and one is described as having five separate buildings grouped around a play area and swimming pool. The main building is double story and contains the warden's quarters, dining room, playroom, kitchen and store-rooms. While it is 'primarily for children in need of holidays', it is hoped that elderly people or others needing holidays who cannot afford them could be accommodated outside of school holidays. If none of those need the accommodation, the chalets would be let for normal holiday residents.

This N.R. Childrens Homes Association was formed six years ago and is a Co-operative with affiliated societies, of which the WI's are one.

. . . AND NEARER HOME

From the Institute News of Manitoba we notice that in many branches they are working for retarded children. The interest in this project seems to have mushroomed in the very few years since it was undertaken by the WI's across Canada.

Another item of interest from Manitoba is research being conducted by the University of Manitoba and sponsored by the Manitoba WI's and the Agricultural Economics Department. Surveys were taken of farm families eating and spending habits. It is expected the results will help in the teaching of nutrition in this field also in assisting in the teaching of family finance.

Manitoba is also promoting the growing of potatoes and Mr. Pete Peters, Potato Specialist, lists varieties tested. It was found that Netted Gem was the best baker, Pontiac the best boiler and Norland (a new variety) the best for deep-frying. He also gave suggestions for growing potatoes:

Rotate your potato crop every year. Work plot in fall. Plant when the poplar leaves begin to unfold. Buy certified seed every second year. Green sprout your potato seed. Plant 2 or 3 inches in depth. Use a potato dust — every 10 days. Kill tops by cutting them off two weeks before digging. Store at 40 degrees in a completely dark cellar.

Mr. Peters also notified the WI's that the Canada Department Agriculture was issuing a new cook-book of potato recipes.

11,000 FIRST DAY COVER!

By Ann Wilson

AMIDST a fairyland setting of opening blossoms, historic Stoney Creek was the scene of the processing of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada First Day Covers of the ACWW Commemorative Stamp, issued by the Canadian Government in honor of rural women's organizations around the world. These organizations had their beginning in Stoney Creek, in 1897, when Erland Lee invited Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless to speak to the women of this area concerning a Women's Institute.

The members of the Stoney Creek Women's Institute, assisted by Saltfleet and Community Beach WI's affixed 11,000 stamps on this day of first issue, May 13th, 1959 to these First Day Covers which were destined to travel all over the world. This was the first time in Canada that a post office opened at 12.01 a.m. with stamps going on sale to the interested public.

An official ceremony took place at 11 a.m. with Mayor Jack Watson wearing his official insignia. Others taking part in the ceremony were Mrs. Wm. Geer, acting postmaster, Mrs. Hugh Summers of Fonthill, Vice-President of the Associated Countrywomen of the World and Mrs. George Wilson, St. Mary's Public Relations Officer, representing the FWIC.

At noon the town of Stoney Creek honoured the Stoney Creek Women's Institute and guests with a luncheon at "The Pines." The guests included three charter members of Stoney Creek WI; Mrs. H. P. van Wagner, Mrs. McK. Morden, Mrs. C. A. Glidden, and Miss Marjorie Lee, the daughter of Erland Lee and members of the Can. Postal Department and the local Chamber of Commerce.

A BRANCH PROJECT

Mrs. W. Broscomb, Richmond County Publicity Convenor sends this:

A window box contest is an absorbing project held for the past three years by Dennison Mills branch; as yet only a section of the community is eligible and the local Agronomist comes on an agreed date to do the judging. Prizes are given. Particularly appealing (to me), is the fact that elderly people and semi-invalids could participate; window boxes are easily cultivated and placed in a sheltered spot provide many pleasant hours.

Wouldn't it be a nice project for some of us next year?



Mrs. Keith Rand, Port Williams, N.S.,
President of the FWIC.



Officers and delegates at the June Convention of the Quebec W.I.



Mrs. H. Ellard, left, 1st Vice-President, FWIC and
President Mrs. Keith Rand.



Going home after the big week is over.

45th Q.W.I. ANNUAL CONVENTION JUNE 23-26.

(Continued from last month)

GREETINGS were brought from various societies and two young girls had a table at the foot of the staircase in the Main Building where they sold UNICEF cards and explained about their new club for Shell-Out workers. It should catch on with the younger generation and become a most fascinating way to learn more about the children of other lands for whom the Shell-Out program is carried on.

Thursday June 25th, the forenoon was given over to WI business followed at 11 o'clock by an excellent address by Miss Helen Neilson, Director of the School of Household Science, Macdonald College, on "The Role of Home Economics in Education." The Press gave this good coverage and you likely saw it, also that of our National President, Mrs. Keith Rand of Nova Scotia, who spoke in the afternoon on the work of the Institutes across Canada. She has visited all the provinces. Mrs. Rand stressed the need of keeping our organization growing, that we have responsibilities as homemakers, as members of branch and rural communities, of provincial, national and international organizations. To do this we must continue our education. The pattern of adult education is changing. To quote J. R. Kidd, 'Formerly Adult Education worked....through the individual student...and the leavening of a few individuals would tend to leaven others....' Now the concept is to educate the whole of the adult community. If this be true Adult Education has an important future. Mrs. Rand also quoted the former President of ACWW, "The measure of the progress of this association is its willingness to take action. Study without action is futile, though it is equally true that action without study is fatal."

In the evening there was a panel discussion on the teaching of Household Science in the schools. Taking part on the panel were the Provincial Convenors and Miss Isabel Honey.

A surprise visit was made to the Convention at the Tuesday afternoon session by Lady Coomaraswamy, the charming lady from Ceylon, and Canada's choice for the next world President of ACWW. She told of her recent visit to South America where interest in the formation of Institutes had been shown. She brought with her as a present to the Office two delightful little hens, complete with eggs, and two cockerels, beautifully made of feathers by the children of Ceylon. A film "Fashions Around the World" was also a feature of the evening session. Mrs. Cooke was persuaded to sing, and, in this lovely way entertained us all.

We Have No Right To Let People Die

This article was written by a Grade IX pupil of Elphinstone high school, Gibsons, B. C. It was inspired by an article in the Toronto Star, reproduced in the Sun, accompanied by a picture revealing the plight of starving Asians.

— Editor.

By Sonia Puchalski

If someone like this Asian were starving in Canada, I'd be ashamed. Long before pity, or sympathy, or the desire to help, I would feel shame. And so should we all. We should all be ashamed, not only that they starve in Asia, but that we let them. It must be difficult for most Canadians to imagine even what it is like to be empty, not once to have had a fill of food. Yet millions of Asians know that feeling well and we continue to allow it to happen.

No Adventure

In Canada most people consider it an adventure to sleep out of doors. But in Indian cities, the great majority do it, not because they want to, but because they must. They have nothing else to do and nowhere else to go.

It is useless and a bit ridiculous for Canada to try to compete for the leadership in defence. If we could catch up, we could never keep apace of larger nations and we should not want to.

If an atomic war should come and we prepare to meet it with our pitiful, obsolete-before-they're-finished weapons, we are doomed. Since that is the situation, why not, in the time left to us, do some good and combine sense with humanity to help starving people? Instead of spending \$1,700,000,000 on defence, we should be using that money to feed millions of hungry people.

If we refused to spend money on defence, we might influence the larger powers to follow our lead. We are a small country war-wise; so if we all alone could spend the one and three-quarters of a billion dollars helping Asians, the other larger nations could spend many times that sum. Food is the first problem and it should be dealt with first. Once fed, they could do much more to help themselves.

There are now an abundance of TV and radio programs and newspaper articles with one idea in common: "We must educate today's

youth to take over tomorrow's world."

'Leave Us a World!'

Then listen to me! I am of the youth of Canada of today and I say to you:

"If you want us to take over the world presently, then leave us a world to take over. Let us, not you, decide what to do with the one billion, seven hundred million. Let us decide that we want to and will spend it to help people, not to destroy them."

They must be becoming more angry as time goes by and we sit and do nothing. We are selfish and none the less so because nobody else is acting. If the starving Asians are not angry with us now, they will be later—if they live long enough.

We needn't spend money on them instead of on defence, or so that defence is not needed. We should be able to help people with no ulterior motive, such as providing for better future relations. We should help them because they need it and we can give it. And if we do give help, we needn't feel righteous or charitable. It is our duty.

Use Canada's Wealth

In Canada young people have a chance—a chance to be almost anything they want to be. Even though some of us are poor people, there is always a hope here that some day things may be better. But some people will never have that hope if we don't apply our money now, when and where it is needed.

If communism can feed people, we should raise no objections on silly political grounds. People need the food. It is a fact of life. If nothing is done for all these starving millions, no one will control them. There will be none left to control.

We have no right to let people die or just barely exist for want of food when we have the means and the ability to do something about it.

THE EDINBURGH CONFERENCE

The Triennial Conference of the ACWW has for its theme in 1959, ROADS TO A BETTER WORLD. This is under three headings, which have interesting subtitles.

1. Through understanding each other's cultures

- (a) Art, literature, music and theatre
- (b) Legend, folklore and dress
- (c) Homemaking, i.e. handicrafts and housewifery
- (d) Agriculture, horticulture and forestry

2. Through understanding each other

- (a) Languages, customs
- (b) Climate and its effect
- (c) Adult education
- (d) Social welfare
- (e) Pen friends, links and exchange programs

3. Through technical assistance

- (a) What it means
- (b) What has been done
- (c) What you can do

4. Through understanding the youth of today

- (a) Interchange of scholars
- (b) Education on the right lines
- (c) Assistance for 'bright boys and girls'
- (d) Assistance for handicapped children
- (e) Training in universities in other countries
- (f) Training as citizens of tomorrow
- (g) Education by correspondence

BIG BEN'S CENTENARY

A new photograph of Big Ben in its Centenary year shows the famous clock tower as a background to Thomas Thorneycroft's dramatic statue of Boadicea, the ancient British Queen who laid waste London in the year 61 A.D.

Strictly speaking, Big Ben is the name affectionately given by Londoners to the sonorous-sounding bell, not the clock or the tower.

Apart from a short rest for repair and overhaul a few years ago, throughout the century he has only once been silent through a mechanical fault, though there have been minor stoppages for which he must not be blamed. Sometimes he has been muffled by a blanket of snow; once he spoke five minutes late, because the weight of roosting starlings had retarded the clock hands.

The Month With The W.I.

WITH the Convention now over, we are starting on a new Institute year. We have been told to improve our publicity on this page — or else! Now, I have heard that nothing is impossible to a W.I. member, so let's see what we can do about it. If you have an event you consider of special interest to readers of the Macdonald Farm Journal, write it up separately and send it in.

ARGENTEUIL:

ARUNDEL saw a movie "Nature's Little Acre," are planning a bazaar. BROWNSBURG received greetings from an English WI member, had a Singer Sewing Machine demonstration and are making plans for a "Golden Age Tea" and a Handicraft show. DALESVILLE had a visit from an Ag. Rep. from Macdonald College who showed a film on "Versatile Farming." FRONTIER had Mrs. Piper, President of Quebec CAC as guest speaker, also held a Salad and Roll contest. A tour of a Cunard Liner will be made in July. MILLE ISLES heard the Education convenor read an article — "Takes a Typewriter to help Johnny," are planning a square dance. MORIN EIGHTS heard household hints and had a cookie sale. A cookie contest was held at JERUSALEM-BETHANY and a quilt has been made to raise funds for the Home for the Aged. PIONEER planned a trip to see the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. UPPER LA-CHUTE-EAST END have sent their branch history to Macdonald.

BONAVVENTURE:

BLACK CAPE had the assistant county agronomist, Mr. J. Alain, as guest speaker — his subject: the selecting, planting and care of house plants and the spaying of weeds with 2-4-D. Reports were heard and a new member welcomed, always good news. GRAND CASCAPELIA also has a new member; heard a talk on India and reports. MATAPEMIA distributed seeds, wool and material to two local schools for the School Fair, also gave \$10 in prizes. Have applied for a sewing course and made plans for a Garden Party. MARCIL established a bank account for a Hot Lunch Fund at the Shigawake-Port Daniel School and distributed seeds for School Fair gardens. PORT DANIEL members brought in articles for the and heard about the ACWW stamp. RESTIGOUCHE summer sale, took a membership in the UN.Ass'n donated \$5, each prize money to two schools, realized \$30 at a Bean Supper, remembered a shut-in with a Sunshine basket and gave \$10 worth of kitchen utensils to a family whose home was destroyed by fire.

BROME:

ABERCON held a card party, have a picnic table under construction, are planning a square dance. AUSTIN is also making a picnic table, made plans for a Garden Party and handed in gifts for same. KNOWLTON'S LANDING held a plant sale, are planning a trip. SUTTON have placed a picnic table on the highway. (Is this a County project?) Sent two crib quilts to Cecil Memorial Home and sent 4 quilts, 10 prs. of socks and 2 prs. bootees to Red Cross.

COMPTON:

CANTERBURY donated \$2 for public speaking prizes, brought in cotton for Cancer pads, held two drawings on blankets and planned a salad supper. EAST ANGUS heard report of Historical Society meeting given by Mrs. Bishop, plan to assist in the tea room at Cookshire Fair. Donated \$25 towards a School Bursary for a Grade XI pupil, are looking into the placement of a picnic table between East Angus and Bishopton. EAST CLIFTON heard a talk by D. Macmillan, Agronomist, saw films on Montreal Botanical Gardens and Laurentide Art, made 44 hats at millinery course given by Miss McOuat, held a successful paper drive. SCOTSTOWN also voted money to a Bursary and to Sherbrooke Hospital. A picnic was held and another paper drive.

GASPE:

SANDY BEACH heard a paper on Muscular Dystrophy and one on how to keep plants healthy. The Citizenship convenor read an article "Loving and Giving." Articles were brought in for work basket. WI Charter Members to meet the Queen. WAKEHAM also brought in articles for work basket. Roll call was "Where I Would Like to Spend my Vacation and Why." YORK, an interesting roll call here. "Bring Your Most Treasured Jewellery and Tell its History." Prizes were given to six grades at Gaspe school and 3 new members are reported.

GATINEAU:

AYLMER EAST heard a paper "How do you know you are normal?" Members brought in a sample of money to South Hull instead of annual picnic. BEACH test was hell. EARELEY heard about a visit to Breckenridge WI, had a paper on "This Changing World" and heard a member tell of the sewing course at Macdonald. LOWER EARDLEY presented Mrs. Pink with a gift before she left for Scotland, had an original contest "Most articles in a pint jar, beginning with the letter B" The prize was won by Mrs. Fuller who had 63 articles. KAZABAZUA entertained 25 grandmothers at an outdoor entertainment and tea on 'Grandmothers' Day'. RUPERT had a paper on "It isn't the town, it's you"; saw an example of work done at Fact, Fingers, Fun course. WRIGHT heard reports of Provincial and County conventions.

JACQUES CARTIER:

STE. ANNE'S roll call was Name a Federal member of Parliament. Education Fund benefited from proceeds of Strawberry Social. Plans made for Convention.

MEGANTIC:

INVERNESS saw a scrapbook on a trip to the United Nations, had a discussion on the Children's Fair and a report on a trip to Quebec to see the Queen. Made plans for cooking course to be given in August. KINNEAR'S MILLS. Made plans to cater for a wedding reception.

MISSISSQUOIS:

COWANSVILLE entertained the Co, President and discussed plans for the Jubilee. A contest was held on the "best arrangement of wild flowers". DUNHAM raised \$40 at a Food Sale, made plans for entertaining other branches at a meeting to discuss the county's part in the Jubilee. STANBRIDGE EAST had a roll call "Bring a souvenir and tell about it"; souvenirs included some from Fenian Raid 1870, Mexico, Australia, Isle of Sark and Alaskan Highway. The Canadian Coat-of-Arms was explained and an ice-cream social planned.

PAPINEAU:

LOCHABER enjoyed visiting the Convention for a day, greatly missed the presence of Mrs. Taylor! Especially mentioned the Handicraft display. Made plans for Home Management course.

PONTIAC:

BEECH GROVE made plans for a trip to Experimental Farm at Ottawa, discussed exhibits for Quyon Fair and the possibility of a course given by Miss King. Held a drawing on a quilt. BRISTOL heard a reading from Federated News, had an advertising contest and discussed the purchase of flowers for Memorial Park. CLARENDRON heard a talk by a nurse from Pontiac Health Unit who stressed the importance of adults making use of TB Clinics, Polio Vaccine, and other services available. This branch will have a picnic in August. ELMSIDE had a reading on Hong Kong and Korea and remembered two friends in hospital. FORT COULONGE had a reading on "Don't Be Too Kind to Gloxinias," and the Citizenship convenor read an article, "Canada's Debt to the Immigrant Woman." QUYON made plans for a course and for exhibit at Quyon Fair, heard a talk on "Hospitalization." Instead of tea fees, members gave money to buy red geraniums for the War memorial. SHAWVILLE had Mr. A. Hughes of Macdonald College as guest speaker, heard report of Bridge Marathon and of trip made to Ottawa, when the Royal Mint, the National Gallery and the Ottawa Police Station were visited. WYMAN had a contest "What Cat?" Answers to begin with the word "cat"; also discussed exhibit at Quyon Fair.

RICHMOND:

CLEVELAND gave recipes for summer drinks and

are planning to exchange old woolens for a new blanket. GORE held a drawing on a bedspread, sent a box of groceries to a family suffering serious illness and gave a gift to a new baby. They heard a reading on "Taxes" and held a Bring-and-Buy sale. MELBOURNE RIDGE enjoyed a sewing course given by Miss King, sold lunch at an auction sale and sponsored a delegate to the Junior Farmers' Conference. Plans were made for a School Fair and a WI refreshment booth at Richmond Fair. RICHMOND YWI also sponsored a delegate to the Junior armers Conference. Flowers were sent to a sick member and \$5 donated to school lunches. Projects include a trip to a Silverware plant and a drawing on a linen tablecloth. RICHMOND HILL "Your Favorite Salad" was the rill call here and a buttonhole-making contest was held. A sunshine box was sent to a member in hospital and \$10 donated to the Cancer Society. Two dances have been held and new curtains are planned for the Hall. SPOONER POND heard two readings from CAC bulletins "How to Detect Spoilage of Canned Goods" and "Blankets and Curon Linings;" also an article on "Patriotism in Canada." A visit to the IGA in Sherbrooke is planned. \$10 was realized from a sale of remnants and \$25 from a card party. Two members are working on a quilted cushion to be used as a prize. SHIPTON participated in a Cancer Drive when \$600 was realized — double the objective! Gave a wedding gift to a member's daughter and planned a summer picnic and a wedding shower for the branch treasurer. DENNISON MILLS held a food sale which netted \$25. Shut-ins were remembered with sunshine boxes and sick members with cards. A quilting bee is planned.

SHERBROOKE:

ASCOT gave out seeds for a Fair Contest. A collection of very old articles was on display at the meeting, some dating back to the 18th Century. A food sale and a flower sale were held. BROMPTON ROAD held a Grandmothers' Day when each grandmother received a gift; heard a reading on "Early Settlement of Ancestors." MILBY visited Radio Station SHLT and the TV Studio; held a bridal shower and catered to a wedding reception. Plants were given out for a Fair contest. LENNOXVILLE celebrated the 45th anniversary of their branch with a social evening. A pot-hilder contest was held and recipe leaflets distributed. \$15 was voted for school prizes and \$10 to the Sherbrooke Hospital.



In the 'Institute News' from Manitoba the May issue carried a copy of the Seville Orange Marmalade recipe which they had borrowed from the Macdonald Journal. This month we will borrow one — from the B.C. WI. News Letter.

Frozen Strawberry Jam

Crush enough strawberries to make 4 cups
Add 8 cups granulated sugar and stir well for two minutes.
Let stand twenty minutes.
Add contents of one bottle of Certo
Stir two minutes

Stirring the while, fill freezer containers to the usual level.

Cover and put at once into the freezer. Use next winter as you would any of your 'jarred' jams. For Citizenship Convenors good pamphlets —

'Talking about Ourselves' and 'To Be or to Become', both from Nat. Commission on the Indian-Canadian, 113 St. George St., Toronto 5

'Art and Citizenship', from Can. Citizenship Branch, Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa.

For Home Economics — the CAC has a valuable kit now available, write Can. Association of Consumers, 1245 Wellington St., Ottawa 3.

RECIPE PAGE

POT LUCK PICNIC

"HOW about a Pot Luck Picnic, and invite the neighbors?"

It sounded like such a good idea, we tried it, and it worked out so well, we'd like to share it. Some of these warm August evenings you might find it fun, and if the old saying, "Many hands make light work," still applies, you shoul dhave an easy time of it... all around.

And here's the recipe for a savory cheese concoction which will serve either to dip crackers in, or, if you prefer, spread on bread or buns.

Snappy Cheese Dip

1 cup creamed cottage cheese
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheddar cheese, firmly packed
 2 tablespoons crumbled Roquefort cheese, firmly packed
 2 tablespoons finely chopped green onion
 1 tablespoon prepared horseradish

Combine all the ingredients and chill thoroughly. Amounts can be doubled for a larger quantity, but this recipe makes 1-1/2 cups, approximately.

Sour Cream Potato Salad

2 cups diced boiled potatoes
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup finely chopped onion
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced celery

Mix together then add dressing:
 Blend together:

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour cream
 2 tablespoons sweet cream
 1 teaspoon prepared mustard
 2 teaspoons dill
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

Combine with vegetables, chill thoroughly. This amount makes four servings.



Blueberry Muffins

1 cup fresh blueberries
 2 tablespoons sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted all-purpose flour
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup cornmeal
 3 tablespoons sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder
 $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
 1 egg, beaten
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk
 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup melted butter

Sprinkle blueberries with sugar, let stand while making batter. Sift together dry ingredients. Add combined beaten egg, milk and butter all at once, stirring just until flour is moistened. Stir in blueberries. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full. Bake in hot oven 425F. for 20 to 25 minutes. Serve warm. Makes 16 medium-large muffins.

Individual raisin brown breads

A moist, richly flavoured and fruited molasses muffin batter. Bake them in small individual loaf or angel food pans. They're just right when rounding out a supper of baked beans. And, by the way, have you tried tucking cubes of soft cheddar cheese in with the beans while they're heating?

Take 2/3 cup light or dark raisins, 1-3/4 cups sifted all-purpose flour, 3 tsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt, 2 tbsp. sugar, 1 large egg, 1/3 cup golden molasses, 3/4 cup milk, 1/4 cup soft shortening. Rinse and dry raisins; chop coarsely. Sift flour, baking powder, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Add all remaining ingredients and stir just until blended. Spoon into greased muffin pans to about 2/3 full. Bake at 425 degrees F. for 15 to 20 minutes or until done. Makes 12.

Raspberry Vinegar

4 quarts raspberries
 1 quart vinegar

Put vinegar in bowl with 2 quarts raspberries. Let stand overnight. Next day squeeze out the juice, straining through cheesecloth. Put this juice over the remaining 2 quarts of raspberries. Let stand overnight. Drain off liquid. Measure the juice.

To each cup of juice add 3/4 cup sugar. Bring to boil. Boil 5 minutes. Pour into sterilized, hot jars and seal.

Serve diluted with ice water.

COLOUR AS COSTLY AS MINK

The bright hue which you will wear in your wardrobe this fall was not always to be purchased with mere money. It took centuries of discovery and intrigue to make the colours of aristocracy available to everyone.

TO-DAY, when thanks to scientific invention textile colours are more splendid and glowing, if not more subtle, than ever they were, it takes a lot to jolt the modern eye into consciousness of them. Shocking pinks, fluorescent greens, optical whites, in which medieval man and his wife have rejoiced — these and all the other marvels of the dyer's craft we take for granted. Issuing from the admirable research and coordination of the British Colour Council and the multitudinous efforts of the fashion promoter the colours that you and I are going to like in 1960 are already advancing like a secret tide, from the planning table to the dyeing vat, to the fabrics already being merchanted, to the garments that in the autumn will appear to public view.

In due course we shall like what we get. We always do. But human appreciation, human aesthetics uneven, have a heavy economic weighting. When there are many lovely colours, and when they are cheap, they are not admired so much as when they are hard to get and costly. The most famous of all colours of ancient times was the Tyrian Purple, product of a Mediterranean mollusc, valued as much for its absolute fastness as for its beauty. In classical times a purple cloak cost as much as a mink coat to-day, and purple was regarded not only as the ultimate in redness, colour of sun and fire and of power, but as the wear of the very few who could afford it. Purple, then, was the first of all fashion colours. Cynics may take note that it was worn by the greatest statesmen, actors, and courtesans.

As purple dyeing declined, scarlet came into prominence. This red with a touch of orange, which the Persians called *saqualat* and which was in fact the Cardinal's purple introduced in the fifteenth century, had, like the Tyrian dye, a grubby origin, for it was obtained from a humble woodhouse. So, too, was cochineal, brought from South America after the Spanish conquest; and both carmine and vermillion owe their names to small worms.

But scarlet dyeing did not come to Britain until the seventeenth

century and the chief red dye of Europe for hundreds of years was madder, a vegetable dye from a plant akin to the common cleavers. (It still had a special use in the British silk trade, where the "real ancient madder" process is used for high-grade men's wear silks.) Madder was cheaper than scarlet, and was originally used for the British redcoats' uniforms. But the old processes were slow; dyeing Turkey red, an expensive process based on madder, took weeks to complete. All the bright procession of reds through the pages of Shakespeare and medieval story were madder reds, dark and sad for modern taste, and madder with the other vegetable dyes reigned until Perkin produced the coaltar dyes in 1856.

Woad, the tribal war-paint of the Britons, was a universal dye of the Middle Ages. It yielded black, blue, green and, with madder, purple. (Much later, after a prolonged economic struggle, indigo from the east, "the devil's dye," conquered woad.) As sophistication grew, the dyer manipulated a great variety of vegetable liquors and metallic salts to give a host of ever subtler shades. The Renaissance was a time of exultation in beautiful colours, rich and strong, but the Renaissance understood, too, as no age ever had understood before, the use of the neutral shades—grey, brown, black, off-white and, as chemistry progressed, ever subtler pinks, greens, violets and lemon shades—as perfect foils for brighter shades. Science and invention, just as they have since done, marched in front of fashion. Fashionable ladies came into the picture in place of the potentates who had formerly monopolized the more exclusive colours.

Fashion colours became more Renaissance colours merely vulgar. But daintiness died under the guillotine's knife, and all Europe, relieved for a time of the tyranny of Paris fashions, went darkly and soberly on its way. Gentlemen wore dark plain clothes, ladies went into ecstasies over the beauties of white muslin. Then Napoleon brought colour back to fashion and with the instincts of a showman spread Europe with splendid gold,

crimson, sapphire, emerald, purple, bronze.

In Britain colour began to make fashion history after 1830 and drew great stimulus from the reign of a young and happy Queen. Many subtle colours were available, and in the 1840s, when primary colours were thought fit only for servants, soft blends and shot materials were fashionable. But there were strict rules governing the way a lady might use colours. She wore "cold" colours in summer and "warm" colours in winter, and it was incorrect to mix the two in one outfit. But by the 1850s fashionable taste had become theatrical in its choice of colour, for fashion represented the aspirations of the great new middle class with its wealth and pride.

In 1856 Perkin discovered the first of the aniline dyes, mauve, and a new chapter in textile dyeing rapidly led to fashion developments in colour. Colours were soon being laid on in flat masses—"regardless"—and ladies exchanged harmony for glaring contrasts. Petticoats, visible under the swaying crinoline, went gay also. Scarlet petticoats were all the rage, and fast young ladies, sticking at nothing, might also display a pair of tartan knickerbockers if their equilibrium were unduly disturbed. "Solférino" and "Magenta," two of the new anilines (both fuchsias) and fashions of the past, our own are the half-automatic results of our current situation, notably of the five-day week, with its call for leisure-wear, and the arrival of the great family of the man-made fibres, which for the first time in history have given us easily laundered light-weight fabrics, so that we no longer need clothes that do not show the dirt.

The colours we wear and those which surround us surpass the glories of Solomon; to-day we can all be clothed in the purple. But, alas, these splendid colours are too cheap, they are too easily come by, to be really exciting. Some new Perkin should invent a dyestuff so expensive and so rare that it would cost the price of mink to put the colour on our shoulders. That would be a colour, more beautiful, more fashionable than all the rest put together!

A BOY AND HIS PUPPY

Two-year-old Mike Swan, all decked out for the over 100-degree temperature recently; his puppy, named Co-Co, and a delicious ice cream cone produced this set of pictures. Upper left: Co-Co nips at the end of the cone; upper right: Mike

pushes the pup away, but Co-Co comes right back (lower left), licks his chops, and apparently convinces Mike they should share the cone. Everythings fine (lower right) as Mike and the pup lick the cone.



"Just a little bit now!"



"That's enough!"



"It's my turn, you know!"



"All right, we'll both take turns!"

SHORT STORY . . .

(Continued from page 17)

and his sleeping bags. Why couldn't we take the kids out to Four Mile creek Friday after school and camp out for the night? They'd never forget it. Wouldn't it be fun? Maybe if we did a few more things like that you wouldn't find life so boring. What do you say?"

"It so happens," she said tightly, "that I've already been invited out Friday night. Percy is having a party at his place. The players are all driving down after the practice. We're staying for the week-end."

He said slowly: "I remember the time when you would have discussed a thing like this with me first I see it's different now."

"Yes," she said. "I guess it is different now. You've decided to settle down and vegetate like all the other people in this town. And since I'm your wife, I'll string along. But that doesn't prevent me

from having a little fling of my own when a chance comes."

He just looked at her and said: "Perhaps you'll change your mind by Friday. A woman doesn't think well when she is angry."

FRIDAY EVENING she was seated on the bed packing when he came into the bedroom. He stood for a long time just looking at her. Deliberately she went over to the vanity and started to primp. She paid no attention to him. She wondered if he would notice how much lipstick she was using.

Finally he came and stood right behind her. His words were more maddeningly calm than ever before. He said "I suppose every man who ever married a pretty woman must face competition at least once in his married life. It's an inescapable hour. It's a penalty a man must pay for having a desirable wife. It's the risk he must take..."

Perhaps it was the suggestion of a tear in his voice that filled her with a sudden impulse to rush into

his arms and tell him she was sorry. But she stifled the feeling. She was on the verge of her greatest victory.

So she sat there, facing him in the mirror, and she said nothing.

Then all at once his voice changed. He said: "Lil, how would you like it if I were to do the same thing tonight?" A moment later she heard the door slam behind him.

She was suddenly so angry that she shook. She was still angry at him when Percy drove up with a carload of the play people and picked her up.

The Hawkstone house was all she had expected it to be and more. There were fine floors, fine rugs, fine furnishings. The library was stocked with hundreds of books.

How Watt would like a library like that! she thought. And he could have one too, if he would leave that little place of his for a decent job in the city.

(Turn to page 30)

HOT WEATHER GARDENING



HOT WEATHER in eastern Canada has caused many scenes like this to be enacted for the last few weeks around Toronto. Little Linda Little, 2 years old was

working around the garden trying to keep cool, but she found the oppressive heat just too much and ended up au naturel.

She was suddenly conscious of being introduced. "This is my father," Percy said.

The old man was polite and natural. She liked him right away.

Percy said: "This is the man to see if you ever come to the city and want to get back to your typewriter."

She laughed: "I guess I'll not be applying for a while, Mr. Hawkstone. My husband is in love with the wide open spaces. He's just turned down a good chance to move in here to the city. I'm afraid he's rooted to the soil."

"Well, well! That's interesting," the old man said. "If I had it all to do over again I'd be just like your husband. I'd find a little spot out in the country and I wouldn't leave it for the world with a fence around it. Percy tells me—"

The conversation was cut short by a commanding voice which had crept up from the rear. Mrs. Hawkstone was a big, dignified, sergeant-majorish creature. She spoke first to her husband. Lil's quick eye saw the shine go out of the old man's face, the wilt come into his shoulders.

"Homer, why aren't you helping the maid chip that ice? You know she won't do it right!"

Mrs. Hawkstone was free to focus her powerful personality on Lil then. "I hear you're the leading lady in the play. I think amateur dramatics must be a wonderful thing for a little town. Percy says if it weren't for that he'd go crazy up there. Percy talks a lot about you . . ."

She looked around as if to be sure that no one was listening and then bent close. "I hear your husband didn't want you to come tonight. Guess you showed him anyhow, eh? Tell me, my dear, do you have a lot of trouble managing him? Now's the time to conquer, you know. While you're still young and he's still plastic."

SHE'S fishing, Lil thought, and she felt hot resentment coming into her face. She's scouting for scandal!

Lil said: "Oh, we get along very well, really. But Watt had some other plans for tonight. He's generally quite broad-minded . . ." She wanted to change the subject quickly. "What a lot of beautiful books you have!" she said brightly. "Have you read this one? It came out just last month."

The woman laughed. "Well, you know the books just keep coming so fast these days. I've given up all hope of keeping up with them.

Really, these book clubs are a nuisance. Nobody reads around here any more. I should cancel our membership, but then new books do add something to a room, don't they?"

Lil said: "You should see the thumbworn old collection my husband cherishes. He's probably denuded up with them right now."

"I wouldn't be too sure about that. When the cat's away the mouse will play you know. Are you sure he hasn't got some nice little teacher on the string perhaps?"

Lil tried to laugh at the joke. "You don't know Watt," she said.

"Maybe not, my dear, but I do know men and I wouldn't trust one of them as far as I could throw a bag of flour!" Again the hearty laugh.

Lil was glad when Percy dragged her away. "The gang's all here now," he said. "Mac's car just got in. They couldn't get away till late. Let's start her off now, shall we? Help me find some records."

When they were dancing he said: "I thought I'd better rescue you from mother. You didn't look happy."

"She wasn't bothering me, Percy."

"She bothers everybody. Of course she's my mother and I shouldn't talk, but if I ever had a wife who nagged me like she does my old man, I'd take a tramp steamer to Africa. She's always had her own way ever since I can remember."

She stumbled so abruptly in the middle of the step that he nearly ruined her shoe. She almost said it aloud: I'll bet she had a quarrel like mine once too: And she won! She's won all her quarrels!

Mac and one of the girls swung by them in a patternless jitterbug. Mac squinted his eyes knowingly. "Your old man stepping out tonight Lil?" he teased.

He heart missed a beat. Why not? What was sauce for the goose . . .

She was glad Percy was too dense to read the struggle in her mind. It made it easier to get away. She eluded him easily enough but she had not reckoned with his father. He caught her just as she was heading out through the kitchen. He had been trying all night to resume the interesting conversation his wife had cut short. "Oh, there you are," he said, smiling broadly. "Percy tells me you look after the chickens up there. Is that so? What kind do

you raise? You know — Say-where are you headed for?"

"I'm going to catch a bus," she said. "I'm going home"

THE old man was not so dense as his son. He sensed the trouble at once. He broke into a broad smile and lowered his voice. "Quick!" he said, "out this way! I'll drive you home!" And out on the highway as they drove along the old man said: "I'll bet that husband of yours is the swell-est guy in the world, now isn't he? I'm coming out some time and meet him. Maybe he'll show me the chickens."

As they drew up in front of the big lawn there was no light in the house and it was only 10. "If he's gone it's my own fault!" she thought.

But he wasn't gone. He was sitting alone on the front porch with the greyhound at his feet. She flew into his arms and buried her head on his shoulder and shook him with her sobs. "Oh, darling, I've been so foolish. Will you ever forgive me?"

He began to laugh.

"What brought you home so soon?" he asked after awhile.

"Let's say I just came home to feed the chickens" she said. "That's all."

THE HARDER TASK

"The easiest thing for the prison to do is to train a man to be a good prisoner, whereas, of course, our object is completely opposite to that; it's to train him to be a good citizen. And the problem that faces prisons is how to train a person to be a good citizen in conditions which remove him entirely from free associations with members of society under normal conditions."

Alan Bainton, a prison governor discussing his work in the BBC programme "Woman's Hour".

* * *

THINK IT OVER

Not always do the wise and brave in highest splendor shine and rise; The feather sports upon the wave—

the pearl in deepest ocean lies.

* * *

Riddle: What liquid (of one syllable) has more power than the atom, more words than the dictionary and more authority than all the rulers on earth?

Answer: Ink.

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